LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-43 (Canceled)

44. (Previously presented) A method of treating a disease characterized by aberrant vascularization in an animal, comprising administering to an animal having a disease characterized by aberrant vascularization a therapeutically effective amount of at least a first agent that binds copper and forms an agent-copper-protein complex; wherein said disease is associated with ocular, corneal or retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascular glaucoma, diabetes, delayed wound healing, burns, Osler-Weber Syndrome, psoriasis, parasitic diseases or atherosclerosis.

Claims 45-79 canceled

80. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said at least a first agent is a thiomolybdate compound.

81. (Previously presented) The method of claim 80, wherein said thiomolybdate compound comprises at least a first iron atom.

82. (Previously presented) The method of claim 80, wherein said thiomolybdate compound comprises at least a first oxygen atom.

83. (Previously presented) The method of claim 80, wherein said thiomolybdate compound is associated with at least a first carbohydrate molecule.

84. (Previously presented) The method of claim 83, wherein said thiomolybdate compound is associated with at least disaccharide molecule.

85. (Previously presented) The method of claim 83, wherein said thiomolybdate compound is associated with at least a first sucrose molecule.

86. (Previously presented) The method of claim 85, wherein said thiomolybdate compound is associate with about 30 sucrose molecules.

87. (Previously presented) The method of claim 80, wherein said thiomolybdate compound is dodecathiodimolybdate, tetrathiomolybdate, iron octathiodimolybdate, trithiomolybdate, dithiomolybdate or monothiomolybdate.

88. (Previously presented) The method of claim 87, wherein said thiomolybdate compound is dodecathiodimolybdate.

89. (Previously presented) The method of claim 87, wherein said is iron octathiodimolybdate.

90. (Previously presented) The method of claim 87, wherein said thiomolybdate compound is tetrathiomolybdate.

91. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said at least a first agent is administered to said animal by oral administration.

92. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, further comprising administering to said animal a therapeutically effective amount of a zinc compound.

93. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said animal is a human subject.

94. (Previously presented) The method of claim 93, wherein said at least a first agent is administered to said human subject in an amount and for a time effective to reduce the level of copper in said human subject to between about 40% and about 10% of the level of copper in said human subject prior to administration of said at least a first agent.

95. (Previously presented) The method of claim 94, wherein said at least a first agent is administered to said human subject in an amount and for a time effective to reduce the level of copper in said human subject to about 20% of the level of copper in said human subject prior to administration of said at least a first agent.

96. (Previously presented) The method of claim 94, comprising:

a) administering said at least a first agent to said human subject in an amount and for a time effective to reduce the level of copper in said human subject to about 20% of the level of copper in said human subject prior to administration of said at least a first agent; and

b) administering to said human subject a therapeutically effective amount of a zinc compound.

97. (Previously presented) The method of claim 96, wherein said therapeutically effective amount of a zinc compound is administered to said human subject for a period of time effective to maintain the level of copper in said human subject at about 20% of the level of copper in said human subject prior to administration of said at least a first agent.

98. (Previously presented) The method of claim 93, wherein the level of copper in said human subject is indicated by the level of serum ceruloplasmin.

99. (Previously presented) The method of claim 93, wherein said therapeutically effective amount of said at least a first agent is between about 20 mg and about 200 mg.

100. (Previously presented) The method of claim 9, wherein said therapeutically effective amount of said at least a first agent is between about 125 mg and about 200 mg.

101. (Previously presented) The method of claim 100, wherein said therapeutically effective amount of said at least a first agent is between about 150 mg and about 180 mg.

102. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said disease is associated with corneal neovascularization.

103. (Previously presented) The method of claim 102, wherein said disease is epidemic keratoconjunctivitis, Vitamin A deficiency, contact lens overwear, atopic keratitis, superior limbic keratitis, pterygium keratitis sicca, sjogrens, acne rosacea, phylectenulosis, syphilis, Mycobacteria infections, lipid degeneration, chemical burns, bacterial ulcers, fungal ulcers, Herpes simplex infections, Herpes zoster infections, protozoan infections, Kaposi

sarcoma, Mooren ulcer, Terrien's marginal degeneration, marginal keratolysis, trauma, Scleritis, Steven's Johnson disease, periphigoid radial keratotomy or corneal graft rejection.

104. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said disease is associate with retinal/choroidal neovascularization.

105. (Previously presented) The method of claim 104, wherein said disease is diabetic retinopathy, sickle cell anemia, pseudoxanthoma elasticum, Pagets disease, vein occlusion, artery occlusion, carotid obstructive disease, chronic uveitis/vitritis, Lyme's disease, pars planitis, chronic retinal detachment, hyperviscosity syndromes, toxoplasmosis, trauma or post-laser complication.

106. (Previously presented) The method of claim 104, wherein said disease is associated with choroidal neovascularization.

107. (Previously presented) The method of claim 106, wherein said disease is age-related macular degeneration, dry type macular degeneration, ocular histoplasmosis syndrome, pathologic myopia or angioid streaks.

108. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said disease is neovascular glaucoma.

109. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said disease is diabetes.

110. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said disease is associated with delayed wound healing.

111. (Previously presented)The method of claim 44, wherein said disease is associated with burns.

112. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said disease is Osler-Weber Syndrome.

113. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said disease is psoriasis.

114. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said disease is a parasitic disease.

115. (Previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein said disease is atherosclerosis.

116. (Previously presented) A method of treating disease characterized by aberrant vascularization in an animal, comprising administering to an animal having a disease characterized by aberrant vascularization a therapeutically effective amount of dodecathiodimolybdate, tetrathiomolybdate, iron octathiodimolybdate, dithiomolybdate or monothiomolybdate.

117. (Previously presented) The method of claim 116, comprising administering to said animal a therapeutically effective amount of tetrathiomolybdate.

118. (Previously presented) The method of claim 116, wherein said disease characterized by aberrant vascularization is associated with ocular, corneal or retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascular glaucoma, diabetes, delayed wound healing, burns, Osler-Weber Syndrome, psoriasis, parasitic diseases or atherosclerosis.

119. (Previously presented) The method of claim 116, wherein said animal is a human subject.

120. (Previously presented) A method of treating a disease characterized by aberrant vascularization in an animal, comprising administering to an animal having a disease characterized by aberrant vascularization a therapeutically effective amount of tetrathiomolybdate.

121. (Previously presented) The method of claim 120, wherein said disease characterized by aberrant vascularization is associated with ocular, corneal or retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascular glaucoma, diabetes, delayed wound healing, burns, Osler-Weber Syndrome, psoriasis, parasitic diseases or atherosclerosis.

122. (Previously presented) The method of claim 120, wherein said animal is a human subject.